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ABSTRACT

This magazine provides resources and models for the study of Indiana state and local history to encourage students to know more about the history of their communities and the state of Indiana. It is aimed at readers of all ages. The topics featured in this issue are: land, people, governance, emblems, heritage, commerce and industry, and transportation. Provides detailed maps and charts. Cites 27 resources. (BB)

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Introducing Indiana: Past and Present.

Indiana Historian: A Magazine Exploring Indiana History
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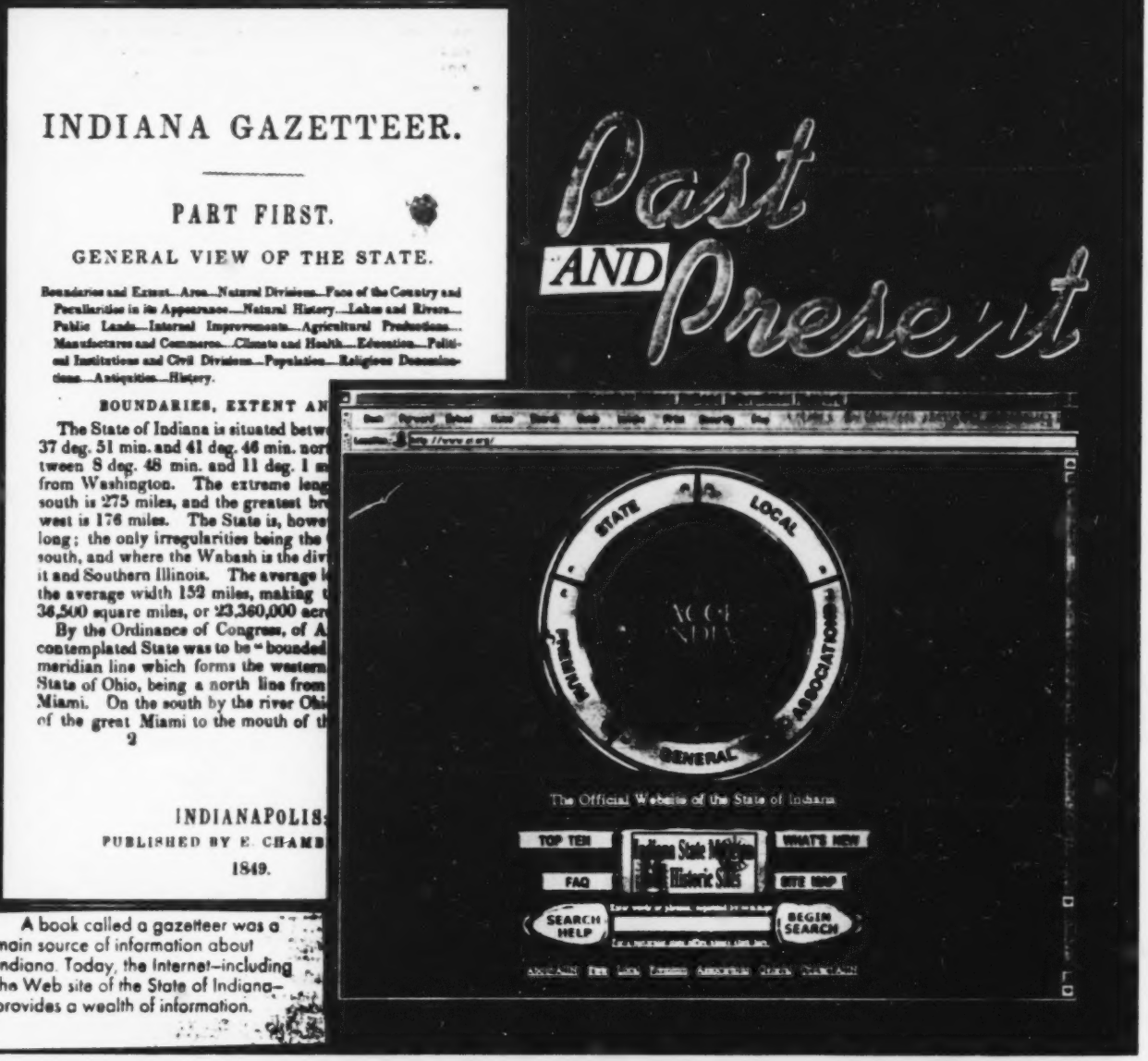
Introducing Indiana

Past AND Present


INDIANA GAZETTEER.
PART FIRST.
GENERAL VIEW OF THE STATE.
Boundaries and Extent.—Area.—Natural Division.—Face of the Country and Peculiarities in its Appearance.—Natural History.—Lakes and Rivers.—Public Lands.—Internal Improvements.—Agricultural Productions.—Manufactures and Commerce.—Climate and Health.—Education.—Political Institutions and Civil Division.—Population.—Religious Denominations.—Antiquities.—History.
BOUNDARIES, EXTENT AN
The State of Indiana is situated betw
37 deg. 51 min. and 41 deg. 46 min. nor
tween 8 deg. 48 min. and 11 deg. 1 m
from Washington. The extreme leng
south is 275 miles, and the greatest br
west is 176 miles. The State is, howe
long; the only irregularities being the
south, and where the Wabash is the div
it and Southern Illinois. The average l
the average width 152 miles, making
36,500 square miles, or 23,360,000 acr
By the Ordinance of Congress, of A
contemplated State was to be "bounded
meridian line which forms the western
State of Ohio, being a north line from
Miami. On the south by the river Ohi
of the great Miami to the mouth of t
2
INDIANAPOLIS:
PUBLISHED BY E. CHAMB
1849.
STATE
LOCAL
GENERAL
The Official Website of the State of Indiana
TOP TEN
WHAT'S NEW
FAQ
SEARCH HELP
BEGIN SEARCH

A book called a gazetteer was a main source of information about Indiana. Today, the Internet—including the Web site of the State of Indiana—provides a wealth of information.

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Physical features

Physical features of the land have been a major factor in the growth and development of Indiana.

The land of Indiana was affected by glacial ice at least three times during the Pleistocene Epoch. The Illinoian glacial ice covered most of Indiana 220,000 years ago. The Wisconsinan glacial ice occurred between 70,000 and 10,000 years ago. Most ice was gone from the area by approximately 13,000 years ago, and the meltwater had begun the development of the Great Lakes.

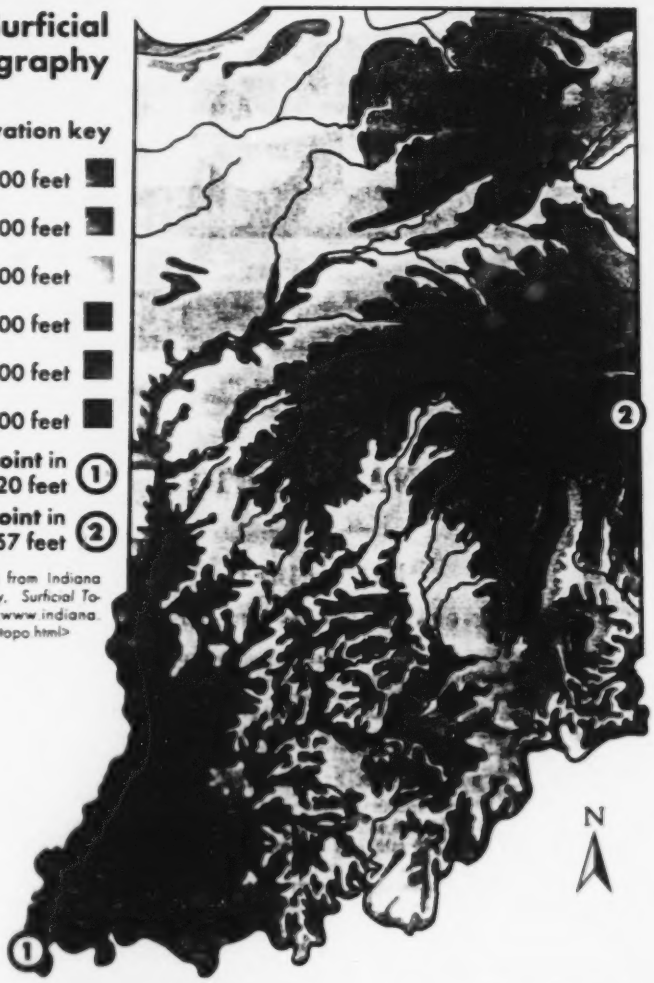
The three maps at the top of these two pages provide three ways of presenting the physical makeup of the land. The chart at the bottom of page 3 combines several types of studies to give an overview of the land and its use and some of the unique and unusual aspects of the state's physical features and resources.

At the bottom of page 2 is a chart of "normal" weather statistics. The first organized effort to collect daily weather data in Indiana began in Princeton, Gibson County in approximately 1887. Hourly collection of data using airplanes began around 1930.

Surficial topography

Elevation key

- below 400 feet
- 400-600 feet
- 600-800 feet
- 800-1000 feet
- 1000-1200 feet
- above 1200 feet
- **lowest point in Indiana, 320 feet** ①
- **highest point in Indiana, 1257 feet** ②



Source: Adapted from Indiana Geological Survey, *Surficial Topography*, <http:www.indiana.edu/~igs/maps/vtopo.html>

Normal Monthly Weather Statistics, 1961-1990

regions	mean temperature		minimum temperature		maximum temperature		monthly precipitation		annual precipitation
	January	July	January	July	January	July	January	July	
Indiana	25.2	74.4	16.4	63.2	34.0	85.6	2.21	4.22	40.54
Northwest	22.2	73.3	13.7	62.3	30.8	84.4	1.75	3.88	37.86
North Central	22.7	73.1	14.3	61.7	31.0	84.5	1.89	3.86	37.45
Northeast	22.4	72.7	14.4	61.5	30.4	83.9	1.80	3.62	36.17
West Central	24.2	74.7	15.4	63.5	33.1	85.9	2.04	4.47	40.25
Central	24.5	74.0	15.7	63.0	33.2	85.0	2.16	4.46	40.12
East Central	23.9	73.2	15.2	62.1	32.6	84.3	2.00	4.06	38.65
Southwest	29.2	77.0	20.2	66.0	38.2	88.0	2.68	4.55	45.05
South Central	28.7	75.5	19.1	64.3	38.3	86.8	2.82	4.67	45.41
Southeast	29.3	75.8	19.8	64.4	38.7	87.2	2.76	4.44	43.85

Source: Applied Meteorology Group, Department of Agronomy, Purdue University, <http://shadow.agry.purdue.edu/index.html>

Normals are based on thirty-year time intervals. Normals will next be recalculated from data for 1971-2000. Indiana has a state climatologist, who works with the Applied Meteorology Group, Department of Agronomy, Purdue University. The group maintains an Indiana climate data archive (from which these statistics have been excerpted) available on the Internet (http://shadow.agry.purdue.edu/index.html). The map indicates the weather statistics regions.

4

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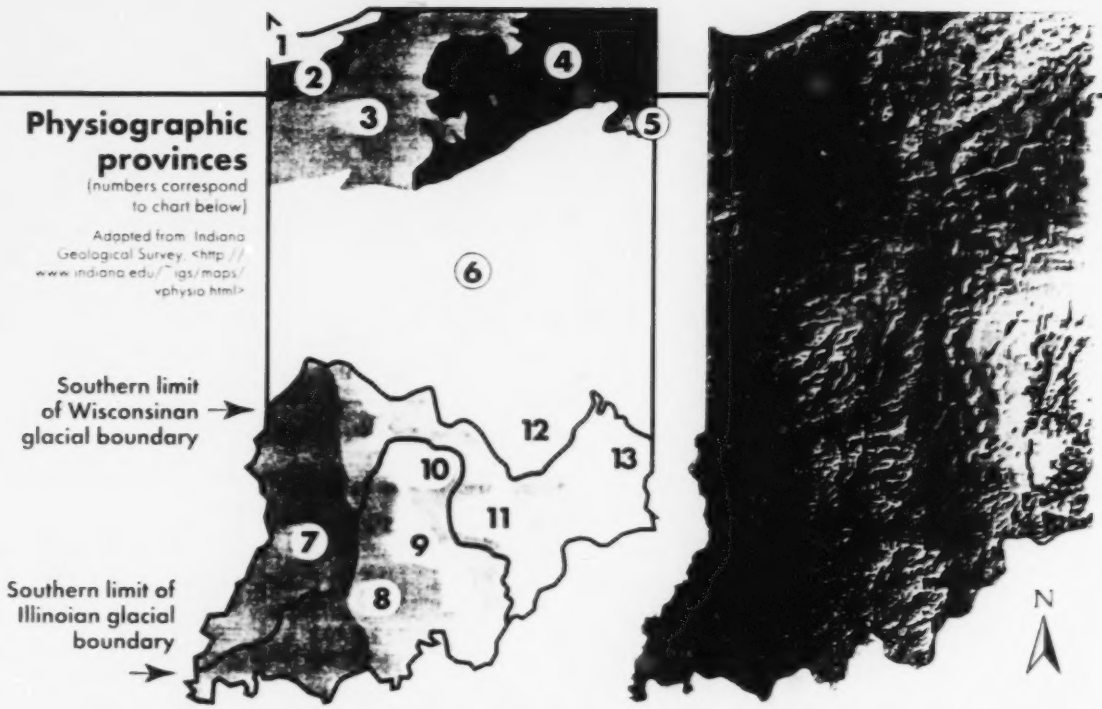

The Land of Indiana

Sources: John Clements, *Indiana Facts* (Dallas, Tex., 1995), 40-41; Marion T. Jackson, ed., *The Natural Heritage of Indiana* (Bloomington, Ind., 1997), 159-222; Alton A. Lindsey, ed., *Natural Features of Indiana* (Indianapolis, 1966), 40-56.

province (region or area)	terrain	land usage	notable features
1 **Calumet Lacustrine Plain**	many sand ridges; massive high dunes	large urban areas along lake; 70% of land in crops	dunes show great biological diversity with large number of rare plants
2 **Valparaiso Morainal Area**	elevated morainal ridge, 700 : 800 ft above sea level	much of area in farms growing corn, feed grains, hay	native vegetation along ridge from east to west includes forests, wetlands, oak openings, prairies
3 **Kankakee Outwash and Lacustrine Plain**	flat to gently rolling terrain, underlain by sand	much of area in farms, growing corn, feed grains, hay	area once one of largest freshwater marshes in U.S. drawing hunters and fishermen from all over world
4 **Steuben Morainal Lake Area**	most diverse area in Indiana, includes forests, lakes, bogs, fens, marshes, prairies, and savannas	much of area in farms growing corn, feed grains, hay, soybeans	European and American settlers significantly changed land by draining wetlands and clearing forests
5 **Maumee Lacustrine Plain**	almost level plain with few features	farms occupy 90% of area; crops are corn, winter wheat, soybeans, hay	originally covered with dense swamp forests; rapidly cleared and drained by settlers
6 **Tipton Till Plain**	flat to gently rolling except for Wabash River valley along western border	90% of land in farms, growing corn, soybeans, feed grains, hay; dairying important near urban areas; some truck and canning crops grown also; oil and gas in east central section discovered 1889, depleted by 1912	glacial meltwaters carved deep canyons along Wabash River valley and tributaries; cool ravines exhibit plant life more common in boreal northern forests
7 **Wabash Lowland**	broad lowland about 500 ft. above sea level; sand dunes along larger river valleys	40 - 50% of land in crops including corn, soybeans, feed grains, strawberries, melons, and orchards; most available coal, oil, and gas in state in this region	climate and environment of bottomlands along Ohio and Wabash River valleys resembles Gulf Coast; mistletoe, bald cypress, and bamboo
8 **Crawford Upland**	deeply dissected upland with state's largest caves; steep stream valleys	Hoosier National Forest occupies much of area; little urban development	a continuous belt of rugged hills running south from Putnam County to Perry County on the Ohio
9 **Mitchell Plain**	area of low relief, sinkholes (300,000 estimated) a primary feature	small to medium sized farms; hay and pasture for beef cattle are principal crops; burley tobacco important cash crop	significant karst topography; Salem limestone formation near Bedford world famous for dimensional building stone
10 **Norman Upland**	Knobstone Escarpment rises 300 ft. above lowland on eastern border, crests 400 - 600 ft. at New Albany	little urban development; Brown County State Park located in north central part of region	escarpment most prominent landform in state
11 **Scottsburg Lowland**	wide alluvial plains; northern area covered with up to 150 ft. of glacial drift	50% of farmland in crops, rest in pasture; tobacco important cash crop	Falls of Ohio State Park at Clarksville contains fossilized remains of Devonian coral reef showing more than 600 kinds of coral, fish, and plants
12 **Muscatatuck Regional Slope**	gently sloping plain; northern portion covered with glacial drift up to 150 ft.	50% of farmland in crops; rest in pasture; tobacco important cash crop	minor karst topography with sinkholes and caves along valley borders
13 **Dearborn Upland**	plateau dissected by streams with bottoms of valleys as much as 450 ft. lower	30% of land in crops; 45% in pasture for grazing beef cattle	some of highest elevations in state in this region

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Indiana's People

The land which became the state of Indiana was occupied by paleoindians, approximately 12,000-10,000 years ago. There is rich archaeological evidence of their habitations.

Historic American Indian tribes lived on this land as well, inspiring the state's name—Indiana, the land of Indians.

The earliest documented European to visit the area was LaSalle in 1679. French and later British traders entered this area from Canada eager for furs. They traded with the Native Americans, who generally established only seasonal villages. French forts were established at sites that are now Lafayette (1717), Fort Wayne (1721), and Vincennes (1732).

Settlers from the British colonies on the east coast of America began migrating west in the mid-1700s seeking land for farming. The American Revolution and the formation of the United States of America brought more demand for western land and more conflicts with Native Americans, who had established more permanent villages.

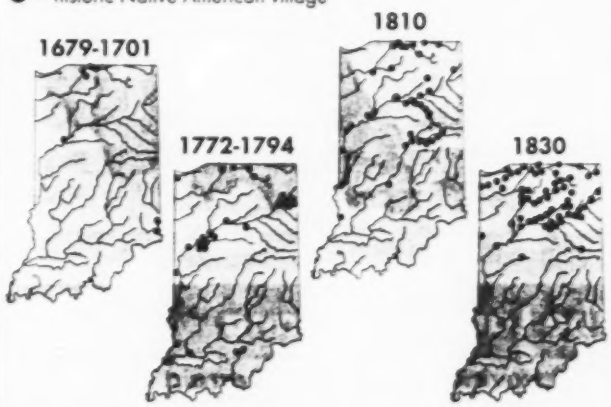
The illustrations on page 4 demonstrate the displacement of Native Americans by American and other settlers. The U.S. acquired Native American land through treaties, moving them farther north. By the 1840s, most Native Americans had been forcibly removed from the state to the West.

Various groups of people over time bought and settled these treaty lands. In the early 1800s, free blacks were among the settlers who came to Indiana forming communities throughout the state. In the 1860s after the Civil War, large numbers of blacks came from the south seeking jobs in Indiana's cities. Foreign-born immigration, mainly to Indiana cities, peaked in 1910.

Indiana has become home to many ethnic peoples, who continue to add richness and diversity to the state's heritage.

Historic Native American Villages in Indiana

● = historic Native American village



Source: Adapted from Ronald Hicks, ed., *Native American Cultures in Indiana* (Muncie, Ind., 1992), 62-63, 67-69.

Early Settlement of Indiana

Key

1 Vincennes–Territorial capital, 1800-1813. First settled by the French in the early 18th century; Americans began settling in the 1780s.

2 Clark's Grant–Donated by Virginia to George Rogers Clark's soldiers, 1779. First settled 1784.

3 Whitewater Valley–First settlers came from KY, NC, TN, VA, 1810-1820; later migrants also came from the same area and also included some Germans and Irish, 1830-1840.

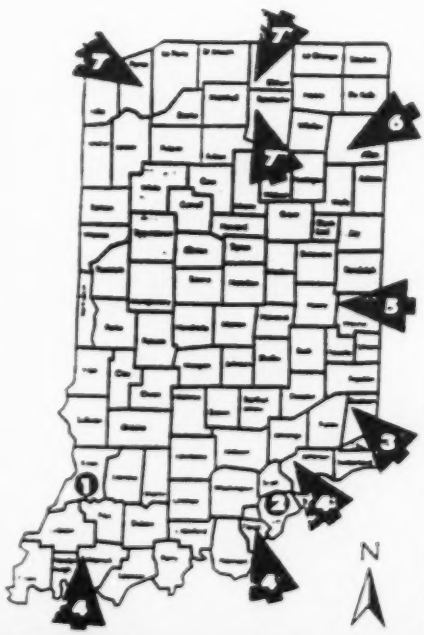
4 Ohio Valley–First settlers came from KY, TN, NC, VA, 1810-1820; Germans and Irish settled in this area, 1830-1850.

5 Central Indiana–Settlers from OH, PA, VA followed the National Road to eastern Indiana border, 1820-1840, spreading through the central part of the state.

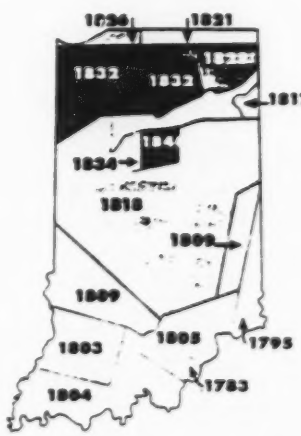
6 Upper Wabash Valley–Settlers from OH, PA, NY, and New England followed the Erie Canal and Great Lakes to northern Indiana, 1830-1850; Irish and Germans also settled along the Wabash and Erie Canal.

7 Northern Indiana–Settlers from MI, OH, New England; also settlers from south and central Indiana; some Germans and Canadians, 1830-1850.

Sources: Barnhart and Carmony, vol. 1; Moore; Taylor and McBirney.



U.S. Land Treaties with Native Americans



Sources: Charles J. Kappler, ed., *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties* (Washington, D.C., 1903), vol. 2; Francis P. Prucha, *Atlas of American Indian Affairs* (Lincoln, Neb., 1990).

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Indiana Population, 1800-1990

year	total population	white	black	foreign born
1800	4,875	4,577	298	
1830	343,031	339,399	3,632	
1860	1,350,428	1,338,710	11,428	118,284
1890	2,192,404	2,146,736	45,215	146,205
1920	2,930,390	2,849,071	80,810	150,868
1950	3,934,224	3,758,512	174,168	100,630
1980	5,490,260	5,004,567	414,732	101,802
1990	5,544,159	5,020,700	432,092	94,000

Source: Madison, *Indiana Way*, 325-29.

Indiana Population
1997 Estimates

Total	**5,864,108**
Hispanic	136,568
Black	483,558
American Indian	14,340
Asian & Pacific Islander	53,361
White	5,312,849

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/county/crh/crhin97.txt>

Indiana's Ten Largest Cities, 1860-1950

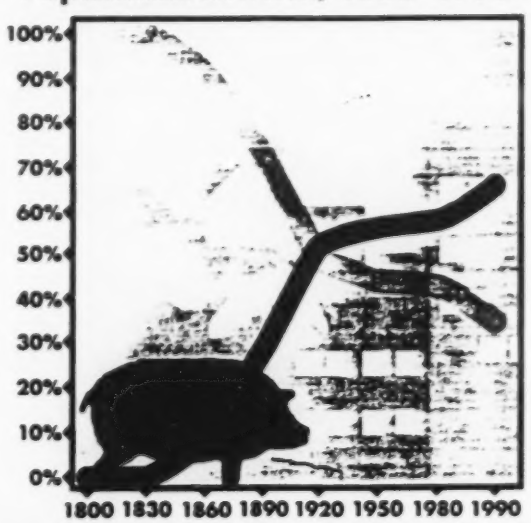
1860	1890	1920	1950
Indianapolis	Indianapolis	Indianapolis	Indianapolis
New Albany	Evansville	Fort Wayne	Gary
Evansville	Fort Wayne	Evansville	Fort Wayne
Lafayette	Terre Haute	South Bend	Evansville
Fort Wayne	South Bend	Terre Haute	South Bend
Terre Haute	New Albany	Gary	Hammond
Richmond	Richmond	Muncie	Terre Haute
La Porte	Lafayette	Hammond	Muncie
Jeffersonville	Logansport	East Chicago	East Chicago
Vincennes	Elkhart	Kokomo	Anderson

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1950* (Washington, D.C., 1952), vol. 11, part 14, pp. 9-10.

As the chart (below left) indicates, for over one hundred years, the rural population of the state of Indiana outnumbered the urban population; in 1920, the percentage of urban population outnumbered rural for the first time.

The two charts of the largest cities over time provide an indication of how Indiana's population has moved and gathered in urban areas throughout Indiana.

Indiana Rural and Urban Population Growth, 1800–1990



Sources: Madison, *Indiana Way*, 325-29; U.S. Census Bureau "Table 1. Urban and Rural Population: 1900 to 1990," <http://www.census.gov/population/censusdata/urpop0090.txt> (October 1995)

Largest Indiana cities, 1850 and 1994

Sources: Indiana City & Town Estimates 1996, <http://www.iupui.edu/~ibrc/Population/CITYEST/20cities96.html>; Barnhart and Carmony, 2: 538

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Governing Indiana

After George Rogers Clark defeated the British at Fort Sackville, Vincennes February 25, 1779, the land that became Indiana was claimed by the U.S. as part of the Treaty of Paris with Great Britain in 1783, ending the American Revolution. The land was first organized by the U.S. in 1787 as part of the Northwest Territory.

In 1800, the Indiana Territory was formed. It contained all of the former Northwest Territory except the area of the present state of Ohio and a small part of the present state of Michigan. Vincennes became the capital; William Henry Harrison was appointed the first of three territorial governors.

Indiana Territory boundaries were altered twice: in 1805 with the formation of Michigan Territory and in 1809 with the formation of Illinois Territory. The territorial capital was moved to Corydon, Harrison County in 1813.

When Indiana became a state on December 11, 1816, its boundaries were established as they are today. A map of the counties at statehood is on this page. Corydon became the capital of the new state. Jonathan Jennings was elected first governor of the state.

In January 1821, the site of Indianapolis was designated as the new state capital, and the city was created. State government moved to Indianapolis in the fall of 1824. The Marion County Courthouse served as the first capitol building. State government moved into a newly constructed State House in 1835. The present State House was completed in 1888.

The state was governed under the 1816 Constitution until 1851. Indiana is still governed under the 1851 Constitution—with various amendments. There are three branches of government: legislative, executive (including administrative), and judicial.

The Indiana General Assembly consists of two houses: a House of Representatives of one hundred members and a Senate of fifty members. Terms of representatives are two years; terms of senators are four years.

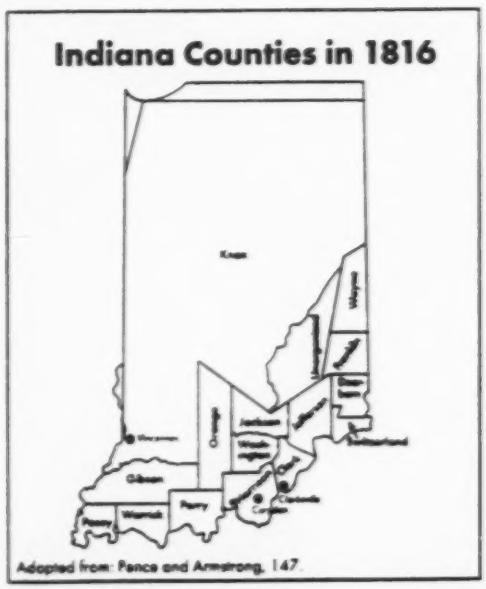
The governor and lieutenant governor are elected together; six other officials are elected: secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and clerk of supreme and appellate courts. All officials serve four-year terms.

The judicial branch includes three levels of jurisdiction. The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and four associate justices. The Court of Appeals is based on geographic districts; there are five districts and fifteen judges. There are ninety Circuit Courts. Each judicial circuit equals one county, except that Jefferson and Switzerland counties make up the fifth circuit and Dearborn and Ohio counties make up the seventh circuit.

Indiana has ninety-two counties formed from 1790 to 1860. Some counties changed boundaries as new counties were formed. Many counties have had several county seats. The latest change in a county seat was in 1994 when Perry County changed to Tell City from Cannelton.

Adapted from: Pence and Armstrong, 137.

Jonathan Jennings, first governor of the State of Indiana, portrait by James Forbes. The state maintains a Governors' Portraits Collection that includes an image of all but one territorial governor. Information about governors and artists is included on the Indiana Historical Bureau Web site (www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/ihb/ihb.html).



Adapted from: Pence and Armstrong, 147.

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Indiana counties and county seats

Key

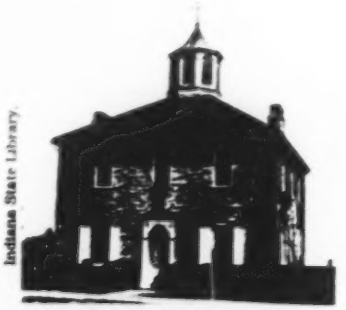
Lake county name

1837 date county established

Crown Point county seat

Dates counties established

- 1790 to 1799
- 1800 to 1814
- 1815 to 1819
- 1820 to 1824
- 1825 to 1834
- 1835 to 1844
- 1845 to 1860



Indiana State Library

State Capitol in Corydon, 1816-1824, now a state historic site

State House in Indianapolis, 1888 to the present

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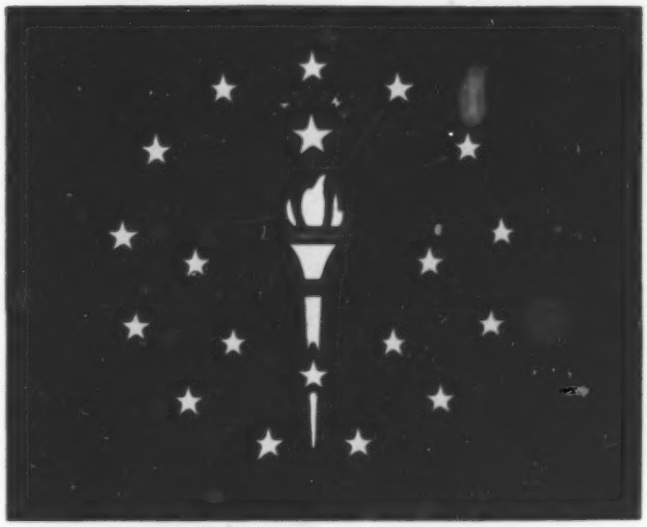
State Emblems, etc.

Emblems and special days are established by law and made a part of the Indiana Code (IC).

Extended descriptions and explanations of these items are provided on the Indiana Historical Bureau Web site (http://www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/ihb/ihb.html). The Historical Bureau has a sheet of color emblems for sale.

Indiana State Tree

The tulip tree, or yellow poplar, was adopted by the 1931 General Assembly (IC 1-2-7). It blooms in May and June. Its leaf is in the border of the state seal.



Indiana State Flag

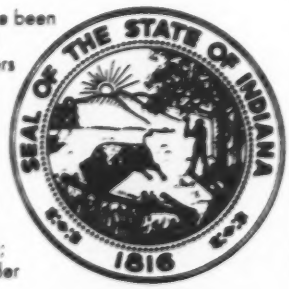
The blue and gold state banner was adopted by the 1917 General Assembly as part of the commemoration of the state's 1916 Centennial celebration, after a competition sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The winning design was by Paul Hadley of Mooresville, Indiana. The name was changed to flag by the 1955 General Assembly. The dimensions were changed to standard usage.

The torch stands for liberty and enlightenment; the rays represent their far-reaching influence. The thirteen stars in a circle represent the original thirteen states; the five stars in the circle represent the next five states; the large star is Indiana, the nineteenth state.

The state flag is always displayed on the observer's right of the American flag.

Indiana State Seal

Versions of this pioneer scene have been used on Indiana seals since territorial days. They are found on official papers as early as 1801. A seal was provided for in both the 1816 and 1851 state constitutions. The 1963 General Assembly gave legal sanction to this design and provided an official description (IC 1-2-4). The elements are a woodsman, buffalo, sycamore trees, hills and a setting sun; leaves of the state tree are in the border design.



Indiana State Song

"On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away," by Paul Dresser of Terre Haute, Indiana was adopted by the 1913 General Assembly (IC 1-2-6).

Round my Indiana homestead wave the cornfield,
In the distance loom the woodlands clear and cool.
Often times my thoughts revert to scenes of childhood,
Where I first received my lessons, nature's school.
But one thing there is missing in the picture,
Without her face it seems so incomplete.
I long to see my mother in the doorway,
As she stood there years ago, her boy to greet!

REFRAIN **Oh, the moonlight's fair tonight along the Wabash,**
From the fields there comes the breath of new mown hay.
Thro' the sycamores the candle lights are gleaming,
On the banks of the Wabash, far away.

Many years have passed since I strolled by the river,
Arm in arm with sweetheart Mary by my side.
It was there I tried to tell her that I loved her,
It was there I begged of her to be my bride.
Long years have passed since I strolled thro' the churchyard,
She's sleeping there my angel Mary, dear.
I loved her but she thought I didn't mean it,
Still I'd give my future were she only here.

Repeat REFRAIN

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Indiana State Poem

Indiana, by Arthur Franklin Mapes of Kendallville, Indiana, was adopted by the 1963 General Assembly (IC 1-2-5).

God crowned her hills with beauty,
Gave her lakes and winding streams,
Then He edged them all with woodlands
As the settings for our dreams.
Lovely are her moonlit rivers,
Shadowed by the sycamores,
Where the fragrant winds of Summer
Play along the willowed shores.
I must roam those wooded hillsides,
I must heed the native call,
For a Pagan voice within me
Seems to answer to it all.
I must walk where squirrels scamper
Down a rustic old rail fence,
Where a choir of birds is singing
In the woodland . . . green and dense.
I must learn more of my homeland
For it's paradise to me,
There's no haven quite as peaceful,
There's no place I'd rather be.
Indiana . . . is a garden
Where the seeds of peace have grown,
Where each tree, and vine, and flower
Has a beauty . . . all its own.

Indiana State Bird

The cardinal was adopted by the 1933 General assembly (IC 1-2-8).

Indiana State Flower

The peony was adopted by the 1957 General Assembly (IC 1-2-7). It blooms the last of May and early June in various shades of red and pink and in white. From 1931 to 1957, the zinnia was the state flower.

Indiana State River

The Wabash River was adopted by the 1996 General Assembly (IC 1-2-11)

George Rogers Clark Day, February 25

Adopted by the 1975 General Assembly (IC 1-1-13) to celebrate the accomplishments of Clark in the American Revolution; on February 25, 1779, the British surrendered to Clark at Vincennes, Indiana.

Northwest Ordinance Day, July 13

Adopted by the 1988 General Assembly (IC 1-1-14) to celebrate the adoption by the U.S. Congress in 1787 of this ordinance which established the Northwest Territory.

Indiana Day, December 11

Adopted by the 1925 General Assembly (IC 1-1-10) to commemorate the admission of Indiana to the Union in 1816 as the nineteenth state.

Indiana State Stone

Salem Limestone was adopted by the 1971 General Assembly (IC 1-2-9)

Indiana State Language

English was adopted by the 1984 General Assembly (IC 1-2-10)

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Hoosiers and their Heritage

Hoosiers, like other Americans, divide their lives between work, family, and leisure time.

Educational opportunities are a large concern. Indiana public and private schools, colleges, and universities have continued to educate Hoosiers and contribute to the cultural life of the state.

Early Hoosiers had great concern about religious freedom, and many religious denominations have flourished here and contributed much to the fabric of Indiana life. In 1990, 7,134 churches were identified serving 47.5 percent of the population.

Residents from even the smallest town have preserved their history and traditions through museums, libraries, archives, and publications. Today, there are over 370 museums in Indiana focused on a variety of subjects. There are over 2,900 libraries—school, public, academic, institutional, and specialized. In the early twentieth century, Indiana received grants for 164 Carnegie Libraries—more than any other state.

Hoosiers have been prolific and successful writers. Studies have determined that best-selling fiction by Indiana authors ranked second only to New York authors in the period 1895-1965.

Indiana's many contributions to the visual arts include the Hoosier Group artists of the turn of the twentieth century. Today throughout the state, Indiana's cultural resources include many fine artists, orchestras, dance companies, community theaters, art museums, historic and contemporary visual art galleries, local arts agencies, and statewide art services organizations.

Hoosiers are avidly interested in sports—especially basketball, from the local high school team to one's favorite college team. Other amateur sports command the attention of Hoosiers as well. Indianapolis has brought several national ventures to Indiana in order to strengthen its image as an amateur sports center. Professional sports are also well represented in Indiana. One of Indiana's oldest and most famous sports venues is the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. Its first race was May 30, 1911.

Indiana's natural heritage has benefitted from private and public attention over the years. In 1916, Indiana began its state park system under Richard Lieber, who became a leader in the national conservation movement. Indiana has 12 state forests, 9 reservoirs, 151 nature preserves, and 18 fish and wildlife areas to preserve its natural heritage. Private organizations help to preserve many natural areas in Indiana. There are 4 national areas designated for their special importance. Such areas are also important for recreation for Hoosiers and tourists.

Indiana Division, Indiana State Library

The Word "Hoosier"

The name Hoosier for a person from Indiana apparently became common after 1833, when John Finley, Richmond, Indiana published his poem *The Hoosier's Nest*. The scene above was painted circa 1844 by Marcus Mote and illustrates the poem.

Jacob Piatt Dunn published *The Word Hoosier* (Indianapolis, 1907) which has the basic research. No one as yet has proved its true origin. One popular theory is that settlers' response "Who's yere" to a knock on the door became the word Hoosier.

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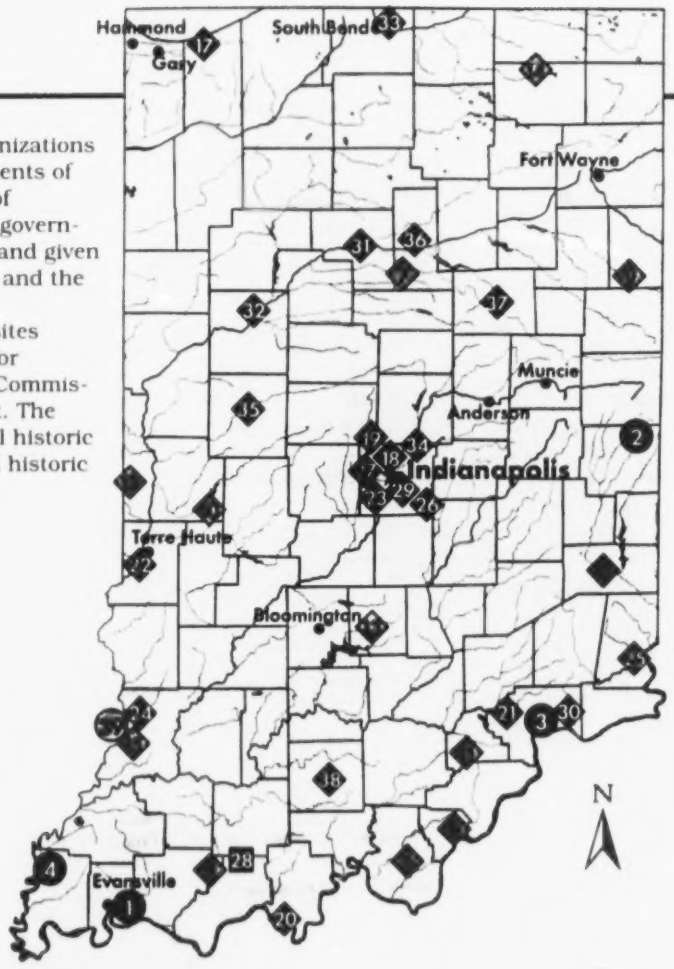
Since the 1960s historic preservation organizations have united to identify and save important elements of the built environment and archaeological sites of Indiana's prehistory. Through state and federal government efforts, Indiana sites have been identified and given protection as historic sites in the State Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

The state has also designated 16 historic sites under the State Museum system and provided for military monuments under the War Memorials Commission to honor Hoosiers who have died in combat. The U.S. has designated 26 Indiana sites as national historic landmarks, a national memorial, and a national historic park with significance for all Americans.

Indiana Historic Sites

Key

- Indiana State Historic Site and National Historic Landmark
- Indiana State Historic Site
- National Historic Landmark
- National Historic Park
- National Historic Landmark and National Memorial



1 Angel Mounds
2 Levi Coffin House
3 J.F.D. Lanier Mansion
4 New Harmony
5 Corydon Capitol
6 Culbertson Mansion
7 Grissom Air Museum
8 Colonel William Jones House
9 Limberlost
10 Mansfield Roller Mill
11 Pigeon Roost
12 Ernie Pyle Birthplace
13 T.C. Steele House
14 Gene Stratton-Porter House
15 Vincennes Sites
16 Whitewater Canal
17 Joseph Bailly Homestead
18 Broad Ripple Park Dentzel Carousel
19 Butler Fieldhouse
20 Cannelton Cotton Mills
21 Eleutherian College
22 Eugene V. Debs House
23 Benjamin Harrison House
24 William Henry Harrison House
25 Hillforest
26 Indiana World War Memorial Plaza Historic District
27 Indianapolis Motor Speedway
28 Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial
29 James Whitcomb Riley House
30 Charles Shrewsbury House
31 Spencer Park Dentzel Carousel
32 Tippecanoe Battlefield
33 Tippecanoe Place
34 Madame C.J. Walker Building
35 General Lew Wallace Study
36 Wallace Circus Winter Quarters
37 George Jr. and Marie Daugherty Webster House
38 West Baden Springs Hotel
39 George Rogers Clark National Historic Park

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The Indiana historical marker for Madison Historic District, Jefferson County. The Indiana Historical Bureau administers the state historical marker program to honor state and local heritage. Markers are listed on its Web site (http://www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/ihb/ihb.html).

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Commerce and Industry

Indiana's extensive natural resources have greatly influenced its development. It has millions of acres of fertile soil, a favorable climate for agriculture, many mineral resources in large amounts, and a significant amount of hardwood timber in its forests.

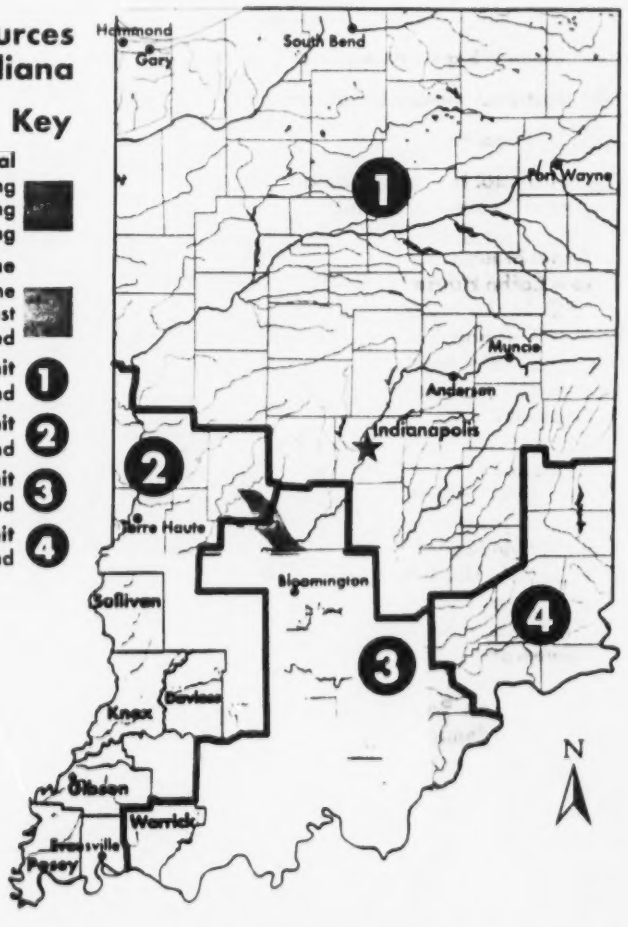
Indiana's economy has always been heavily dependent on agriculture and agricultural-related products and industries. Diversity of products and crops has been a large part of its continuing strength. The chart Indiana Farms, 1860-1992 on page 13 demonstrates how Indiana's farms and farm population have changed dramatically over time.

Manufacturing and industry in Indiana have varied with technological advances and societal changes over the years. Again diversity has led to a healthy economy for the most part. Lumber-based and transportation-related industries have long played an important part in the state's economy. Industries based on metals, chemicals, and other products have proved strong in Indiana's economic base in the twentieth century.

The mineral resources of Indiana—coal, stone, gas, gravel, clay, and other products—for the most part continue to play a valuable part in the economy.

In 1996, the largest number of jobs—2,950,416—in Indiana were in the non-farm private sector. In decreasing order of number of employees, Hoosiers worked in services; manufacturing; retail trade; government and government enterprises; finance, insurance, and real estate; construction; transportation and public utilities; wholesale trade; farm employment; agricultural services, forestry, fishing, etc.; and mining.

Natural Resources in Indiana



Looking back

- In 1986, 402 million board feet of hardwood lumber were produced by Indiana mills.
- In 1909, United States Steel's Gary Works opened as the largest steel mill in the world.
- In the 1880s, natural gas was discovered in east-central Indiana attracting factories that made glass, tinplate, and strawboard.
- In 1850, there were nearly 1,000 grain mills in Indiana.
- By the mid-1840s, Madison, Jefferson County was the third largest pork-packing center in the Midwest.

Sources: W. L. Fix, *The Forests of Indiana* (FNR 34, revised 1993, West Lafayette, Ind.); Indiana Limestone, <http://www.ipalco.com/ABOUTIPALCO/Environment/Limestone/Limestone.html>; History of Mining in Indiana, <http://www.state.in.us/dnr/reclamation/education.html>.

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crop/livestock	1860	1890	1920	1950	1982	1997
corn	4th	7th	4th	4th	3rd	5th
wheat	2nd	4th	8th	11th	18th	14th
oats		12th	7th	6th	15th	18th
soybeans				2nd	3rd	4th
hogs	1st		4th	3rd	4th	5th

Sources: Barnhart and Carmony, 2: 220, 410, 414, 416, 420; 1982 Census of Agriculture, Vol. 1, part 51, U.S. Summary and State Data: Indiana Agricultural Statistics, <http://www.oes.purdue.edu/agstat/ranking/rank97.txt>; Thornbrough, Indiana, 381.

Men working in a quarry of the Indiana Limestone Company, Inc., Bedford. This company supplied the stone for the Empire State Building, New York, completed in 1931. Indiana limestone has also been used in the Pentagon, the National Cathedral, and the U.S. Holocaust Memorial and Museum, Washington, D.C.

1st	ducks
1st	popcorn
2nd	ice cream production
3rd	tomatoes for processing
4th	egg production
4th	peppermint
5th	cantaloupes
7th	blueberries
7th	turkeys
8th	tobacco

Source: Indiana Agricultural Statistics, <http://www.oes.purdue.edu/agstat/ranking/rank97.txt>

Indiana Farms 1860 - 1992

	Farm population	Number of farms	Acres of farmland
1860	na	132,000	16,388,000
1890	998,000	198,000	20,363,000
1920	914,000	205,000	21,063,000
1950	667,000	167,000	19,659,000
1982	77,180*	77,180	16,294,268
1992	62,778*	62,778	15,618,831

* Census categories changed from "farm population" to "operators" of farms, full or part time

Sources: *Historical Statistics of the U.S.*, Part 1, 458-60, 1992 Census of Agriculture, Indiana, <http://govinfo.library.orst.edu/cgi-bin/ag-list?01_state.ins>.

Indiana Industries, 1860-1992

Top ten industries by value of product

1860	1890	1920	1947	1977	1992
flour & grist milling	flour & grist milling	iron & steel	primary metal industries	primary metal industries	transportation equipment
lumber	lumber	automobiles	transportation equipment	transportation equipment	primary metal industries
meat packing	meat packing	railroad cars	machinery	electric & electronic equipment	chemicals & allied products
liquor	railroad cars	meat packing	food & kindred products	food & kindred products	food & kindred products
machinery	carriages & wagons	food	electrical machinery	machinery	electronic & electric equipment
textiles	foundry & machine shop products	foundry & machine shop products	chemicals & allied products	fabricated metal products	industrial machinery & equipment
carriages & wagons	liquor	flour & grist milling	fabricated metal products	chemicals & allied products	fabricated metal products
boots & shoes	clothing	printing & paper	petroleum & coal products	petroleum & coal products	rubber & miscellaneous plastics products
leather	furniture	furniture	stone, clay & glass products	rubber & miscellaneous plastics products	petroleum & coal products
furniture	food	clothing	furniture & fixtures	printing & publishing	printing & publishing

Sources: Barnhart and Carmony, 2: 239, 242, 436, 444; 1977 Census of Manufactures, Indiana; 1992 Census of Manufactures, Indiana.

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Transportation

Indiana's geographical location has made it a crossroads area and encouraged development of transportation systems.

Soon after statehood, federal financial assistance in the form of land to sell and use, resulted in the building of the Wabash and Erie Canal and the Michigan Road. The federal government also built the National Road in Indiana from 1829 to 1834. It is now U.S. 40.

The Internal Improvements Act of 1836 was the state's over-ambitious attempt to address transportation needs of Hoosiers, especially for commerce and trade. Eight major projects were specified. The law resulted in financial disaster, and construction was stopped in 1839. Many projects were later completed with public and private funding.

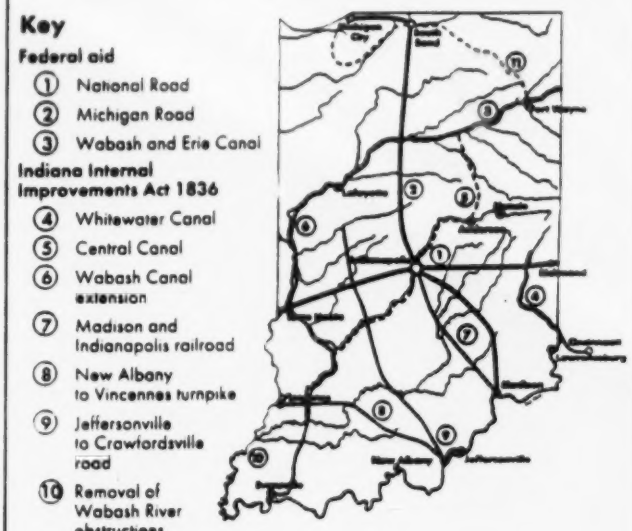
The state has been a major railroad center, with its highest mileage of over 7,600 miles in 1920. Today, Indiana has approximately 4,500 miles of track.

Highways—and then interstate highways starting in 1952—became the major ground transportation. Today, the state has thirteen interstate highways—more than any other state—with a total of 1,138 miles.

Travel and trade by water has always been important to Indiana. Today, barges and ships at Indiana's three international ports handle millions of dollars worth of trade to and from the state.

Aviation has become an important part of Indiana's transportation network. Today, Indiana has 117 public access airports and 564 private access airports throughout the state.

Early Internal Improvements in Indiana



Key

Federal aid

1. National Road
2. Michigan Road
3. Wabash and Erie Canal

Indiana Internal Improvements Act 1836

4. Whitewater Canal
5. Central Canal
6. Wabash Canal extension
7. Madison and Indianapolis railroad
8. New Albany to Vincennes turnpike
9. Jeffersonville to Crawfordsville road
10. Removal of Wabash River obstructions to Vincennes
11. Erie and Michigan Canal

Source: Carmony, 139,178,195-96.

Indiana's Transportation Today

Indiana's interstate highways

Indiana's major railroad lines, airports, and international ports

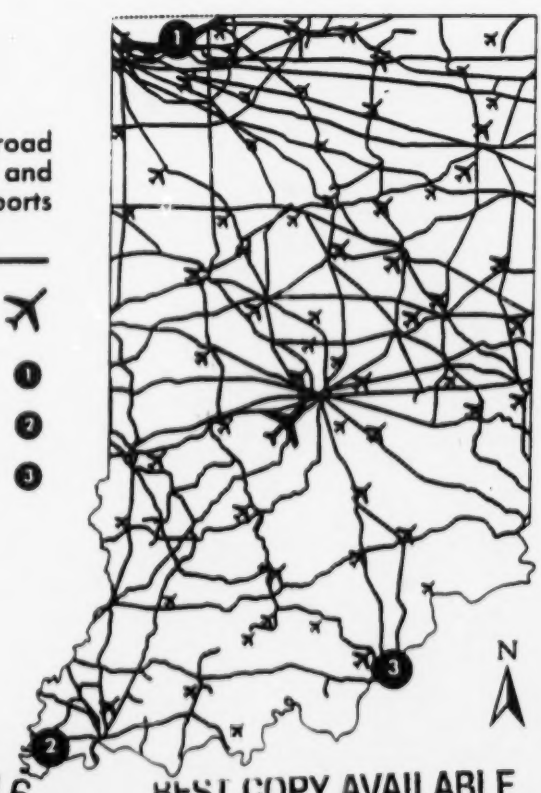
Rail lines

Airports

Indiana's International Port/ Burns Harbor at Portage 1

Southwind Maritime Centre at Mount Vernon 2

Clark Maritime Centre at Jeffersonville 3



Maps adapted from: Cartesia Software, MapArt US Geopolitical Deluxe, <http://www.map-art.com>

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A Note Regarding Resources: Items are listed on this page that enhance work with the topic discussed. Some older items, especially, may include dated practices and ideas that are no longer generally accepted. Resources reflecting current practices are noted whenever possible.

Selected Resources

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Standard source for development of legal boundaries.

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Standard source for this period.

Additional resources

- Barnhart, John D., and Dorothy Riker. *Indiana to 1816: The Colonial Period.* Indianapolis, 1971. Reprint, 1983, 1994.

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Excerpts from primary sources.

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History of 1851 Constitution through 1960; also see Kettleborough.

- Buley, R. Carlyle. *The Old Northwest: Pioneer Period, 1815-1840.* 2 vols. Indianapolis, 1950. Reprint, Bloomington, 1983.

Pulitzer Prize-winning standard source for this period.

- Gray, Ralph D. *Public Ports for Indiana: A History of the Indiana Port Commission.* Indianapolis, 1998.

Up-to-date information and history.

- Kettleborough, Charles. *Constitution Making in Indiana.* 3 vols. Indianapolis, 1916, 1930. Reprint, 1971, 1975, 1977.

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Provides important context for attitudes and activities with regard to black soldiers and black citizens.

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Excerpts from primary sources.

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Comprehensive examination of legislative and political history.

Internet Sites

Information about Indiana topics on the Internet continually increases. Several important sources are cited in this issue and below. The Indiana Historical Bureau Web site has links to many sites related to this issue, but the Web user can find many more.

Indiana Historical Bureau: <http://www.ihb.statelib.in.us/www/ihb/ihb.html>

Indiana State Library: <http://www.statelib.lib.in.us>

Indiana Historical Society: <http://www2.indianahistory.org/ihs1830/>

State of Indiana, Access Indiana: <http://www.state.in.us>

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